(v) grant of incentives by way of exemption from excise duty and higher free-sale quotas to newly established factories expansion projects.

Crisis of the post Green Revolution

519. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of U.S. Researchers on dryland agricultural problems has predicted "a Crisis of the post-Green Revolution" in the Indian rural sector in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details of the report of the team and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the 4th meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture in 1985, two US teams on Dryland Farming and Economics visited India during April & June, 1987 respectively. The teams held discussions with Indian Scientists on possible joint collaborative research proposals between ICAR Institutes and US Research Institutes in the area of Dryland Farming/Arid Zone Agriculture and on Economic and Social issues on dryland farming.

Based on review and analysis of the Indian data on population trends, food-grain requirements, production trends in irrigated and unirrigated areas potential for expansion of irrigated areas, etc. The Economists team feels that India would require a massive effort to step up its production for ensuring food security to its future populations. The further suggested that the dryland agriculture needs to experience a sustained positive rate of growth of output so as to provide income from sales of marketable surpluses by the farmers, wage income to labourers, and cheaper food to the rural poor. To achieve the objectives of sustained growth, research proposals in the area of dryland farming including integrated soil and water conservation practices, agro-meteorology etc. have been developed. The proposals also cover economic and social issues—tapping of ground-water, over grazing of public lands and adoption of agro-forestry on private land and potential for expansion of oilseeds production and/or imports in India.

These proposals have since been discussed between the scientists of the two countries and concrete projects are being developed as a follow-up for implementation, which will strengthen research back-up for promotion of dryland farming.

Establishment of a National Fund for Employees losing jobs

520. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of a national fund for rehabilitation of employees losing their jobs due to closures of industrial units or their retrenchment as part of a revival plan; and

(b) if so, by when the said fund is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in unemployment in Punjab

521. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation of the unemployment

problem in Punjab with the prevailing situation in the State;

(b) if so, what is the comparative percentage of the rise in unemployment among the skilled, unskilled, educated and uneducated youth in Punjab during 1985, 1986, and 1987; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) According to the results available from the 38th round of the National Sample Survey Organisation conducted during 1983, the percentages of the unemployed out of the persons aged 5 plus in Punjab (according to the Usual Principal Satus) are as follows:—

	Male	Female
Rural . . .	2.06	0.62
Urban . . .	2.53	0.89

(b) Information not available.

(c) The policies and programmes for employment generation have been given in Chapter 3 of Volume I and Chapter 5 of Volume II the Seventh Five Year Plan document, which are being implmented in Punjab also.

खतरनाक कामों में बच्चों का नियोजित किया जाना

5.22. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में बच्चों को अत्यधिक जोखिम वाले कार्यों में लगाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या बाल श्रमिक के संबंध में कोई कानून लागू किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपयुक्त कानूनों के अन्तर्गत किसी फर्म के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; यदि हां तो यदि ऐसी कोई फर्म हों तो, उनके नाम क्या हैं, जिनके विरुद्ध कायवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) बाल श्रमिकों को जोखिम वाले कार्य से मुक्ति दिलाने और उनके विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाईटलर) : : (क) से (ग) बाल श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन अधिनियम, 1986 कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, खान अधिनियम, 1952, राज्य दुकान और वाणिज्यक प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम आदि के अन्तर्गत बाल श्रमिकों का नियोजन प्रतिषिद्ध है और यह सभी अधिनियम इस समय लागू हैं । अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में, जहां बालक काम करते हैं, इन अधिनियमों को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें संबंधित सरकारें हैं । सभी राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर कहा गया कि वे बाल श्रमिकों से संबंधित कानूनी उपबन्धों को कड़ाई से लागू करें ।

(घ) चूंकि बाल श्रमिकों के शोषण की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए केवल कानून ही काफी नहीं है, उन बालकों का, जिन्हें प्रतिषिद्ध नियोजनों से वापस लिया जाएगा, उचित रूप से पुनर्वास करने तथा अनुज्ञाप्राप्त नियोजनों में काम कर रहे बालकों को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखरेख, कौशल विकास आदि जैसी कल्याण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम नीति तैयार की गई है ?

Revision of sugarcane prices

523. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of sugarcane per quintal fixed by each State in the year 1987-88; and